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Col. John H. Morgan's late Kentucky Expedition.

DETAILED ACCOUNT.

BY ONE OF MORGAN'S MEN.

Editor Knoxville Register :—That a true history of an important part of this war may go down to posterity unfestered by the lying statements of Abolition *journals*, I make to you the following statement of the brilliant exploits of Col. John H. Morgan, and his men, in their late expedition to Kentucky, from a journal kept by me during the scenes of excitement and heroism displayed on the occasion.

This expedition was gotten up entirely, under the supervision, and at the sole instance of Col. Morgan, who planned the whole undertaking. When the magnitude of such a trip is considered—the grave hazard and liability to be cut off or captured, away from the possibility of reinforcements, to say nothing of the fatigue of forced marches, the unceasing vigilance required, and the continual excitement of being always on the look out, to say nothing of attending dangers—some idea may be had of the capacity required to carry out successfully such an expedition; and I need not say our country, as well as the enemy, has found Col. Morgan equal to all emergencies:

The command, consisting of Col. Morgan's regiment, with two mountain howitzers, Col. A. A. Hunt's Georgia regiment of partizan, rangers, and Major Gano's Squadron of Texan rangers, numbering in all about 800 men, left Knoxville on the 4th of July. Between Kingston and Crossville, on Cumberland mountain, our advance guard was fired upon by a party of bushwhackers, one Texan ranger killed and another wounded. Three of these bushwhackers were caught, but what disposition was made of them, I am unable to say. Before reaching Sparta, we captured a Federal soldier, whom we paroled. From Sparta we proceeded, via Cooksville and Hillham to Cumberland river, where we were joined by a portion of Capts. Hamilton and McMillan's cavalry companies, numbering about 50 men. While encamped on the North bank of Cumberland river, resting our men and horses, we received information that there was a Federal cavalry force encamped at Tomkinsville, Ky., and that Maj. Jordan commanding it, had, with a few companies of cavalry, been marauding in Fentress and Overton counties, and had just recrossed the river at Celina on his return to his camp. We left our camp between nine and ten o'clock at night, crossed the Kentucky line, and by a rapid forced march, reached Tomkinsville at daylight. Having ascertained the position of the enemy, the Colonel divided the command, sending the Texan rangers to the right, the Georgia regiment to the left, who commenced the attack, while Morgan's regiment and the artillery made the attack in front. We threw several shells into the enemy's camp, and then carried it by a dashing charge, the enemy fleeing in all directions, leaving 22 dead and 15 or 20 wounded behind him, and a number of prisoners, including Major Jordan, commander of the force, and a Lieutenant, commanding a company, the latter of whom was badly wounded. This force was part of the 9th Pennsylvania cavalry regiment, numbering about 600, and their commanding officer, Major Jordan, was the same who had been sent in pursuit of Morgan, after his Cave City expedition, with instructions to follow him till h—ll froze over, and even go under the ice, if necessary to effect his capture. None of Morgan's command were killed in this engagement; but Col. A. A. Hunt, of the Georgia rangers, while heading a brilliant charge, received a severe wound in the leg, and had to be left behind.—All the tents, a large quantity of stores, clothing, camp equipage, &c., were destroyed before leaving the place. The prisoners were paroled with the exception of Maj. Jordan, who was sent back to Sparta with the guard who accompanied the captured mules, wagons, and such stores as were required for the use of the command.

[The subsequent arrival of Maj. Jordan in Knoxville, and the disposition made of him, have already been given in the Register.]

Some eight or ten runaway negroes were found in the Federal camp at Tomkinsville, who have since been restored to their owners.

From Tomkinsville, the command proceeded to Glasgow, within eight miles of which place our rear guard was fired upon by bushwhackers, and one horse killed. Previous to this four Federal prisoners had been captured on the road and paroled. We reached Glasgow at midnight. There were but few Federal troops in town, who fled at our approach. We took possession of the town, and in the morning, commissary stores, clothing, &c., together with a large supply of medical stores found there, were burnt, and the guns taken were distributed among the command, over 200 of whom were unarmed when we left Knoxville.

From Glasgow we proceeded along the main Lexington road to Barren river, halting a short time at a point near Horse Cave—our object being to induce the belief that we intended destroying the railroad bridge between Bowling Green and Woodsonville. While here, Morgan, with eight others left the command, and proceeded to the railroad near Horse Cave, connected our pocket instrument with the telegraph wires, and remained there all night in a severe thunder storm, intercepting dispatches, from which we gained intelligence of the movements and strength of the Federal forces at the various points.

At Barren river, three companies were detached from the command, under Capt. Jack Allen, to move forward rapidly and destroy the Salt River Bridge, that the troops along the line might be prevented from returning to Louisville.

On the following morning the command moved towards Lebanon, 35 miles distant. At 11 p. m. reached the Bridge over Rolling Fork, six miles from Lebanon. The enemy had received information of our approach from negroes that had been sent on by one Dr. Thurman, and our advance guard was fired upon from the bridge. After a short fight the enemy was dispersed, and we again moved forward. A few miles from Lebanon, a skirmish commenced with a force of the enemy posted in the road, numbering 640 men. After a constant fire of several hours, this force was dispersed and captured, including Lt. Col. A. Y. Johnson, the commandant of the post, with no loss on our side. The town was surrendered by Col. Johnson, and we entered it amid the firing of guns and ringing of bells about town. Our operator at once took possession of the telegraph office, and during the morning intercepted a dispatch to Col. Johnson, informing him that Col. Owens, with the 60th Indiana regiment had been ordered to his assistance. A company of Texan rangers, under Major Gano, was thereupon dispatched to destroy the railroad bridge over the Lebenon branch, which he accomplished in time to prevent the arrival of the troops. During the morning we destroyed two large buildings full of government stores, consisting of clothing, over 500 sacks of coffee and other supplies, intended for the army at Cumberland Gap. We also burned the new hospital building, (which cost the Federal government over $20,000) together with a large amount of Medical stores, about 35 wagons and 52 ambulances. We captured here seven or eight thousand stand of arms, with accoutrements, two thousand sabres, a large amount of ammunition, shells, &c. We exchanged our inferior guns for the best of these, and also loaded one wagon with them for recruits we expected to join us, and another wagon with ammunition.—The remainder of the arms and ammunition were destroyed. We ascertained from intercepted dispatches in the course of the day that the Federal force which had been started from Lebanon junction to reinforce Lieut. Col. Johnson were engaged with our force under Capt. Jack Allen.

We proceeded from Lebanon the following day through Springfield, and when within a few miles of Macksville we were attacked by the home guards, who kept firing upon us until we reached the town, which we found deserted.—Two of our men who remained behind were captured by the home guards.—We remained in Macksville all night to recover our men, and in the morning effected an exchange for them with two of the prisoners in our hands. We then passed over Chaplain Hills capturing a Federal captain and lieutenant on the road, and reached Harrodsburg about 12 o'clock. Here we found that the home guards of all that section had fled to Lexington. We were also informed that a force was stationed on the bridge on the Lexington road across the Kentucky river.

We left Harrodsburg at 6 p. m. the same evening, passed through Salvisa and reached Lawrenceburg at daylight, and made a feint on Frankfort to draw off the troops stationed at Georgetown. Here we were informed by a courier from Frankfort that there was a force there of two or three thousand, consisting of home guards collected from adjacent counties and a few regular troops.—From Lawrenceburg we went to Shyrock's Ferry on the Kentucky river, raised the boats sunk by the Federals, crossed and reach Versailles at 7 o'clock. Found this place abandoned by the troops, who had fled to Lexington.—From here a party with Col. Morgan went to the railroad at Spring Station, connected the pocket instrument with the telegraph, and during the night obtained information of the forces at Lexington and returned to Versailles. From thence the command marched to Georgetown. Before reaching Midway on the Lexington and Louisville railroad we captured 360 U. S. horses, and learned that a train was due at that place with 2,000 Federal troops aboard. The command was hurried to Midway, where the railroad track was torn up, the artillery posted so as to command the road, and the men deployed on both sides of it.—Having taken the telegraph office, we intercepted a dispatch from Lexington, asking if the road was clear, and if it would be safe to start a train from that place. We replied that it would, and made preparations to receive it. But both trains, being warned of our presence from some other source, turned back and escaped. We also intercepted a dispatch from Gen. Ward at Lexington to the commander of the post at Frankfort, informing him of our presence at Versailles the night before, and ordering him to send a force to Georgetown to act in concert with the force he would send from Lexington to attack us if we approached Georgetown.

We reached Georgetown, 12 miles from Lexington, that evening. The small force of home guards there fled on our approach. Remaining at Georgetown that night and the following day, the Colonel sent out a company under Capt. McMillan, to destroy the track between Midway and Lexington, and between Midway and Frankfort, and also the stone bridge on that road, which was successfully done. Hearing that a company of Col. Metcalfe's Federal cavalry were encamped at Stamping Ground, 9 miles distant, a company was despatched under Capt. Hamilton, to break up the encampment, burn the tents and stores, and destroy the guns. This was accomplished, and fifteen prisoners taken, and a large amount of commissary stores, drugs, &c., destroyed. A scouting party, under Capt. Castleman was sent to destroy the railroad bridge between Paris and Lexington, which was done. Determining to march on Paris, and knowing that Lexington was being rapidly reinforced from Cincinnati, it was deemed important to cut off communication, and draw off the troops already there by a feit on Lexington. Accordingly one company was despatched under Lieut. Morgan, towards Lexington, with instructions to drive the enemy's pickets within the city limits. Lieut. Morgan's party met their pickets eight miles from Lexighton, fired upon them, killed three, chased the remainder into the city limits, capturing three in the chase.

After paroling all our prisoners, we left Georgetown, passed through Leesburg, and when within five miles of Cynthiana, learned that it was defended by a considerable force of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The command was halted at the cross roads and divided. The Texan squadron was sent to enter the town on the right, the Georgia regiment to cross the river and get in the rear, and Morgan's regiment, with the artillery, moved to the attack in front. About two miles from town our advance videttes were fired upon by the enemy's pickets, but no one hurt. We returned their fire, when they skedaddled, and we chased them nearly to Cynthiana, capturing four prisoners with their horses. Moving on, we met their skirmishers and after an engagement of an hour, drove them into the town. We then had our artillery moved to the front, and threw several shells into the town from our position on the Georgetown pike, and our regiment (Morgan's) was then deployed as follows: Companies A and B on the right, and E and F on the left.

After a stubborn fight of about an hour, the enemy were driven from all their positions into town. Company B was then sent to the extreme right to assist in repressing a sharp attack which the enemy had commenced, and succeeded in dispersing them. Companies E and F charged down to the bank of the river, under a severe fire of musketry and were prevented only from entering the town by the depth of water at that point. Company A under command of 1st Lieut. J. A. Smith, crossed the river at a ford where the water was four feet deep, drove the enemy from the bridge, charged across it, and driving the enemy before us, entered the town, and turned the corner leading to the Public Square. Just before we reached the Court House, a large force of the enemy moved around the corner from a cross street and poured a heavy fire on us, killing and wounding several of our men. This force we charged and succeeded in driving from its position, as we did also their artillery, which was posted in front of the Court House, and which had fired several rounds at us as we approached. Following them up, and keeping up an incessant fire on them all the time, we caused the first mentioned force to take refuge in the Rankin House, from the windows of which they fired at us.—We, however charged up, surrounded the building and finally captured all whom we had not killed or wounded. We then moved forward to the corner, and discovered that they were on both sides of us. We engaged the force at the depot and also the force on the street; but observing the force at the depot moving towards the bridge in order to cut us off from it, we were ordered to retreat, and made for the bridge in double quich, to prevent them from accomplishing their purpose; but, on reaching the next corner, we found that our artillery had been moved across the bridge and had possession of the street leading to it.—We then returned to our former position just in time to see company C, previously held in reserve, charge through the town on horseback, and clear the streets. The two last named companies, with the Georgians, who had dashed in on the left, then charged the enemy, and caused them to abandon the depot. The enemy then took refuge in every house that gave them a commanding position, firing at us from the windows; and in that way they fought us until we drove them clear out of the town. They made several stands, and kept up a constant fire after leaving the city until our reserve of cavalry and the Texan Rangers, who had since the beginning of the fight, been engaged with the enemy on the right, were brought up, and charged them, when they fled, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. We pursued and captured nearly all that were left of them.

The fight lasted five hours, and was the hardest contested fight we have ever been engaged in. The enemy stood their ground well and fought desperately, but were at length forced to give up on account of their great loss in killed and wounded, and the desperate charge of our men. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was 194, according to their own showing. Our loss was 8 killed and 29 wounded. We captured and paroled 420 prisoners, including about 70 home guards. Their excess in killed and wounded is remarkable, as they fought us from behind stone walls and fences, and fired at us from buildings, as we charged through the streets. The enemy's force in the fight numbered 935 men.

In the fight we captured a very fine twelve pounder brass piece of artillery, together with a large number of small arms, and in the town about 300 government horses. The arms and government stores were burned.

The paroled prisoners were sent under an escort to Falmouth, where they took the train for Cincinnati. After having buried our own and the enemy's dead, and making the necessary arrangements for the comfort of such of the wounded as we were unable to move, and burning the depot and such of the commissary and medical stores, tents, guns and ammunition as we did not need, we proceeded the next morning to Paris, and were met on the road by the bearer of a flag of truce, offering the unconditional surrender of the place, and informing us of the evacuation of the town by the Federal troops on our approach. We reached Paris at 4 o'clock, p. m., and remained there that night, and started towards Winchester the next morning. As the command were filing out of Paris, on the Winchester Pike, a large force of Federals were discovered coming towards the town from the direction of Lexington. On discovering us they immediately countermarched, thinking no doubt that our aim was to get in their rear. This enabled our entire command to get off without molestation, except two of our pickets, who were probably surprised. We arrived at Winchester in time for dinner, and remained there until 4 o'clock, p. m.—We found a number of arms here, which were destroyed, and then left and crossed the Kentucky river, and reached Richmond at 12 o'clock that night, capturing a train of wagons which were on their way to Cumberland Gap. On the route we captured a number of home guards' guns, pistols, &c., which, together with the wagons, were brought thro' to Dixie by us. We remained at Richmond until 3 o'clock, p. m., the following day. We then proceeded to Crab Orchard, met the mail carrier, examined the mail, returned the private letters, and released the carrier. We obtained a good deal of information from the mail as to the amount of commissary stores at Crab Orchard. We had determined to make a stand at Richmond and await reinforcements, as the whole people appeared ready to rise and join us, but we received information that large bodies of cavalry under Gen. Green Clay Smith, Cols. Woolford, Metcalfe, Mundy and Wynkoop were endeavoring to surround us at that place, and not wishing to be entrapped, we left. After traveling all night, over a rough road, having to stop at intervals of an hour or so for the artillery and train, we reached Crab Orchard just as day was dawning. We captured a train of wagons and mules, with drivers, and several Federal soldiers; also a number of good horses, and a lot of commissary stores, &c. Before leaving Crab Orchard, such of the wagons, commissary stores, &c., as we did not desire to bring through with us, were destroyed, and our pocket instrument was attached to the wires between Stanford and Lexington, and we learned the exact position of the enemy and directed our movements accordingly.

We reached Somerset, 28 miles distant at sunset, took possession of the telegraph office and countermanded all the previous dispatches that had been given by Gen. Boyle to pursue us, and remained there in perfect security all that night and until 10 o'clock next morning.—Here we found a large lot of commissary stores, clothing, hats, caps, blankets, boots, shoes, axes, hatchets, and a lot of new guns, together with all the guns, &c., captured at Fishing Creek, and a train of wagons, horses and mules. We destroyed such property as we did not bring with us. We obtained a great deal of information from the wires, and as it was the last place in their lines, our operator informed the operator at Louisville who he was, and that we had possession of the place, and telegraphed to him to tell Gen. Boyle that the telegraph was a great institution, and thought he ought to destroy it, as it kept us too well posted, and informed him that our operator had full files of his dispatches since July 10, and if he desired it we would send him copies. He also sent a dispatch to Geo. D. Prentice, in substance as follows: "I am quietly watching the complete destruction of all of Uncle Sam's property in this burg, and regret exceedingly that this is the last place that comes under my supervision on this route."

Left Somerset at about 10 o'clock, a. m., crossed the Cumberland river and encamped about 25 miles distant on the Monticello road. Next day we were again bushwhacked at Phillipps' Mill on Otter Creek, and one horse killed. We pursued and captured two of the bushwhackers, who were afterwards released, but the mill from which they fired on us was burned to the ground. We then moved on, crassed Obeys' river, and arrived at Livingston. After leaving Livingston nothing of note occurred up to our arrival at Sparta, near which place our command is at present encamped.

During the whole expedition we met with the most cordial and in many instances enthusiastic reception from the people of Kentucky generally—the failure to welcome us warmly being the exception, and not the rule. The large majority of Kentuckians, wherever we went, in spite of the menaces and espionage of Yankee soldiery and treacherous home guards and bushwhackers appeared to vie with each other in acts of hospitality. With the noble women of Kentucky, this was particularly the case; for everywhere they testified the liveliest sympathy with the men who dared to defy the Northern usurper and his unpatriotic home allies, who fancied that the noble old commonwealth was crushed and powerless beneath the yoke of their despotism.

Of the different regiments composing the command, I would fain speak in terms of becoming praise. Where all did their parts so nobly no distinction can be made in awarding honor. The Georgia regiment, the Texan squadron, and the Tennessee companies, proved themselves throughout to be soldiers and patriots, never shrinking from danger or fatigue, and never by a single instance of remissness, want of vigilance or insubordination, frustrating the plans of their honored leader. Of our own regiment, Col. Morgan's, which was under the command of Lt. Col. Duke, bore its share in all the events of this remarkable expedition, it is enough to say we

Continued on last page.

BATTLE NEAR TAZEWELL.

Glorious Confederate Victory!!

FEDERALS AND RENEGADES IN FULL RETREAT!!!

GALLANTRY OF COL. VAUGHN'S REGIMENT!

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. STEVENSON.

From the Knoxville Register.

We have learned some additional particulars in regard to the battle in Claiborne county, near Tazewell.

It commenced early on Wednesday morning, and lasted several hours, resulting in the defeat of the enemy, who are rapidly retreating towards Cumberland Gap. Heavy artillery firing on both sides continued from eight till ten o'clock.

The enemy had three brigades engaged in the fight, besides artillery, supposed to be their whole effective force at Cumberland Gap.

Our forces now have possession of the town of Tazewell.

During the fight, the 3d Tennessee regiment, under the lead of the gallant Vaughn, captured a battery of four guns, after being twice repulsed. The loss in Col. Vaughn's regiment in killed and wounded is reported to be 109.—The enemy's loss was much heavier, but has not yet been ascertained—the killed and wounded strewing the ground in every direction.

It is believed that our full force in that region was engaged in the fight, and that Barton's brigade began it. Col. Vaughn's regiment is in Taylor's brigade.

A large force is supposed to be in the enemy's rear, with a prospect of cutting off their retreat to the Gap.

Since writing the foregoing we have been permitted to copy the following dispatch to these Headquarters from Brig. Gen. Stevenson, commanding the Division.

NEAR TAZEWELL, August 6, 1 o'clock p. m.

Major H. L. Clay, A. A. G.

I shall not need the services of Gen. Leadbetter. After a gallant engagement of four hours we have routed the enemy, and they are in full retreat to their strongholds.

C. L. STEVENSON,
Brigadier Gen.

Interesting from the West.

CHATTANOOGA, August 6.—There is nothing of interest. Three deserters from Buell's army to-day say that Buell has McCook's, Crittenden's, Wood's and Rousseau's Divisions, about 35,000, at Stevenson and Bridgeport. There are plenty of provisions at Stevenson, but half rations at Bridgeport. They say that Buell is either at Washington or Huntsville. The Federals are fortifying Stevenson, and tearing down all the houses.

Mobile, August 7.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville 6th, says heavy skirmishing commenced Tuesday, with a large portion of the enemy, at Tazewell, seven miles from Cumberland Gap. One brigade of Gen. Stevenson's force was engaged on our side. The desire was to gain the enemy's rear and cut them off from the Gap. Artillery firing was very heavy. Several prisoners have been brought in from Tazewell. No particulars of the fight. Gen. Raines at the latest accounts was making a forward march to gain the enemy's rear.

Brig. Gen. W. R. Caswell was this afternoon assassinated, by an unknown person, near his residence, six miles from Knoxville.

Mobile, August 7.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville, 7th, says that a despatch this morning from Brig. Gen. Stevenson, states that after a gallant action of four hours yesterday, near Tazewell, the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter, and is in full retreat. A courier reports that a battery of four guns was taken after being twice repulsed, with a loss of 109 men. Gen. Barton has succeeded in gaining the enemy's rear. Gen. Stevenson being re-inforced, flanked Bowers' command, capturing the Federal army of East Tennessee.

The murderer of Gen. Caswell was arrested last night.

Letters from Staunton, Va., say late Washington papers state that Seward had resigned to escape the effects of intervention, but was induced to reconsider his action.

The feeling at the North is entirely depressed, and anti-war meetings are being held.

Attack on Baton Rouge.

Mobile, August 6.—The Advertiser has the following dispatch:

Jackson, August 6.—I am permitted by Gen. Van Dorn to send you the following:

One mile and a half from Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862.

To Gen. Van Dorn:—Receiving a dispatch that the Arkansas would cooperate, I attacked Baton Rouge this morning at daylight, with less than 3,000 men. After a struggle of five hours, we drove the enemy from all points to the arsonal and lower, and to the cover of their gun-boats, taking a number of prisoners several flags and a considerable quantity of property. My diminished and exhausted force could not take the arsenal, the troops almost perishing for water. We have withdrawn one mile and a half from the city, but hope to resume the attack in half an hour. I think our loss has been as heavy as that of the enemy. Gen. Clarke is mortally wounded. Col. Hunt, of the 5th Kentucky, Col. Thompson, of the 3d Kentucky, Col. Allen, of the 4th Louisiana, and others are severely wounded. The effective force of the enemy, exclusive of gun and mortar boats, is reported to us to be 5,000 strong.

[Signed,] J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

It seems the Arkansas did not arrive in time to take part with our land forces, as was intended, although she passed Bayou Sara, which is about thirty miles above Baton Rouge, at 12 o'clock Monday night. Four gun-boats are at Baton Rouge, and the Ram Essex. Orders have been received here to prepare for 400 wounded. Gen. Van Dorn has removed his headquarters to this place.

Gen. Stuart on another successful Scout.

Richmond, August 7.—One hundred and ten prisoners from Pope's army, taken by Stuart's Cavalry near Gordonsville, arrived here to-night, by a special train. No officers are among them.

LATER.—Gen. Stuart left Hanover C. H. on Monday, with Lee's Cavalry, and proceeded within eight miles of Fredericksburg, when he learned that two brigades of the enemy had gone in the dirtion of Hanover Junction. He went in pursuit and overtook the rear guard at Massaponix, when a sharp skirmish took place, in which he captured sixty prisoners. The enemy having been reinforced, and having a strong position on rising ground, Stuart fell back; the enemy did not pursue. In the meantime, a detachment sent for the purpose, captured a train of twelve wagons and fifty soldiers, on the Fredericksburg Road. Stuart returned to Hanover C. H. last night.

Destruction of the Ram Arkansas.

Richmond, August 8.—A dispatch from Gen. Van Dorn to Secretary Mallory states that the Confederate ram Arkansas, Lieut. Stevenson, commanding, has been destroyed. She left Vicksburg, on Monday, to co-operate in the attack on Baton Rouge. After passing Bayou Sara, her machinery became deranged, when attempting to adjust it, several gun-boats attacked her. After a gallant resistance, she was abandoned and blown up. The officers and crew reached the shore in safety.

From the West.

Mobile, August 8.—A special dispatch to the Tribune says that persons from Memphis say that twenty transports were there on Tuesday from below, and forty from above. It is believed the city is to be evacuated and most of the troops there sent to other points, leaving a mere garrison behind.

Tremendous Meeting in Indianapolis.

Mobile, August 8.—The Chicago Times says that not three hundred recruits have been raised in that city. The Democratic Convention met at Indianapolis on the 4th, at which 50,000 persons were in attendance. This was the largest meeting ever held in the State. Governor Hendricks presided. Wickliffe, of Ky., Richardson, Vorhees, Carlisle, and others, were present. Resolutions were passed adverting to the prospects of the war, opposing subjugation, or coercion, denouncing emancipation in every form, and calling for an entire change in the administration. Wickliffe said he was for Union if the South and slavery were not interfered with, but if the war was waged to free the slaves, not another drop of blood should be spilled.

Running the Blockade.

Mobile, August 8.—A schooner from Havana ran the blockade yesterday morning. Her cargo is powder, lead, caps, salt, cavalry sabres and soap.

HAZARD'S POWDER MILLS AGAIN BLOWN UP.—At three o'clock, Friday afternoon, an explosion occurred at Hazard's Powder Mills, at Hazardsville, Connecticut, by which ten persons were killed. Five buildings were blown up and several other houses ruined by the concussion. The origin of the calamity is not known, and no one is living to explain it.

THE Westchester (Pennsylvania) Jeffersonian says: The negro population of Pennsylvania is of no advantage to her. It is already too large, and we hope the Legislature will, at its next session, adopt measures to prevent any increase of the evil.

DEATH OF MAJ. GOVAN MILLS.—On the eve of going to press, we received the painful intelligence that this worthy and highly esteemed citizen of our town, died of Chronic Dysentery, at his mountain residence on Tuesday last. This (Thursday) evening at 4 o'clock, p. m., his interment will take place in the family burying ground near our village. *Carolina Spartan.*

THE TIDE AT ITS FLOOD.

The battle of Shiloh constitutes a great land mark in our struggle for national independence. The tide changed on that memorable field, and since then it has set steadily in our favor. With the single exception of the enemy's successes on the Mississippi river, our arms have everywhere been triumphant.

We have forced the enemy out of a great part of Missouri and the whole of Arkansas. We have checked his descent of the Mississippi at Vicksburg, and extorted the confession that the gallant defence of that gallant city cannot be successfully overcome. We have demoralized and dispersed the great army of the Southwest by the evacuation of Corinth. We have penetrated to the heart of Tennessee and Kentucky, cut his lines of communication, destroyed an immense amount of valuable stores, captured large numbers of arms and prisoners, and put the ball of revolution in motion on the banks of the Ohio. In Virginia we have swept the greatest army the enemy could raise from the front of Richmond, and inflicted a loss in men, arms and property from which he will never be able to recover; whilst in the Valley of the Shenandoah we have put to flight one army after another, driven the invader across the Potomac, and filled the Federal Capitol with dismay and consternation.

In the meantime, our army has been largely increased, full cargoes of arms and ammunition have been received, and our soldiery inspired with fresh enthusiasm by the promise of the President, that the invader should be driven from our soil, and, if need be, that we should seek him beyond the extreme boundaries of the Confederacy.

Whilst these things have been transpiring in the Confederate States, the North has been thrown into a state of almost universal confusion and doubt by the unexpected energy we have displayed, and the success of our arms. In the midst of the frantic cry for more troops and greater vigor in the prosecution of the war, the still small voice of peace begins to make itself heard. The friends of Stanton, the Federal Secretary at War, and of McClellan, the defeated General, have arrayed themselves against each other in bitter strife, and parties and factions begin to raise their heads, and to add to the wild confusion.

On the other side of the Atlantic our cause is gaining fresh strength and additional friends. We are spoken of by men, high in authority, as "a brave people fighting for their rights"—a "people of great power, courage and endurance," and, by the British Premier himself, as "a great and determined nation."

Indeed, wherever we turn, and in whatever aspect we look at the contest which engages our hearts and hands, we find multiplied reasons for hope and encouragement. Our cause is on the advance—our star in the ascendant. The tide is swelling in our favor; shall we take it at its flood? Shall we push forward on the path along which Fortune and the God of battles kindly beckon us? or shall we rest upon our arms, boast of the wonderful things we have accomplished, and supinely wait for the enemy to recover from our terrible blows?—What says the Government? What says the President? The army and the people say, advance—seize the golden opportunity—repeat the blows—and never stop until we shall have wrung from the foe an acknowledgment of our birthright to be free.

Fortune favors only the brave. She spurns the timid, the doubting and the boastful. An opportunity lost, seldom ever returns. The tide, if not taken at the flood, sweeps past us forever.—*Richmond Whig.*

KIDNAPPING NEGROES.

The Yankee authorities have engaged largely in this business recently at Memphis. We learn that on several occasions boat loads of contrabands, men, women and children, have been despatched up the river to Cairo, and that the work is still going on. Our informant witnessed the departure of a portion of this new commercial commodity, and assures us that the fact can be attested by hundreds of witnesses.

The negroes were gathered from plantations in the vicinity of the enemy's lines at Memphis and on the river—principally the latter. Near some of the landings most of the plantations have been entirely stripped of servants. The robbery has been a wholesale one, so far as they could safely accomplish it. A few negroes were enticed away by the promises of the thieves, but most of them were carried off forcibly, against their own will as well as the remonstrance of their masters. For what purpose they are to be used at the North it was not stated; but some of the unguarded of the Federal soldiery intimated that they were to be scattered among the farming community of Southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.—*Memphis Appeal.*

AN Irishman who had jumped into the river to save a man from drowning, on receiving sixpence from the rescued man, looked first at the sixpence and at last exclaimed:

"Well, I'm over paid for the job."

SKIRMISHING BELOW RICHMOND.

On Tuesday last, a body of the enemy, about 3,000 strong, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry, drove in our videttes to White Oak Swamp Bridge, where they were held in check during the day by the 10th Cavalry Regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. McGruder. Some ten of our videttes are missing, though it is belived that most of them will return to camp. Two of the enemy's cavalry were killed by the pickets in their retreat. Yesterday, our scouts reported that the enemy had fallen back three miles beyond the bridge. Seven prisoners were brought in by the scouts, and one of them, who seems to be an intelligent man, states that McClellan has not more than 55,000 men; that sickness is alarmingly thinning their ranks, and that on Monday afternoon last three divisions, under command of Generals Harney, Sedgwick and Hooker, with rations for two days, left Harrison's Landing for the purpose of taking Malvern Hill, which they supposed was held by the Confederates with a strong force. This may explain why our entire picket line was kept in expectation of an attack, so that no reinforcements would be sent to Malvern Hill. The Yankees, however, were somewhat disappointed in their anticipations of a brilliant victory.

With reference to the fight at Malvern Hill, on Tuesday, we learn that our notice of yesterday was in the main correct, our forces having been driven from that position. It is not certain that any attempt was yesterday made to regain the hill by our troops. One report states that a force was sent down, and after a brisk fight was repulsed, whilst another represents that the position was recovered without serious opposition.—It is more than probable, from information received late last evening, that our forces are again in possession of the hill.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION.

The New York Times, of the 29th ult., says:

Our European letters this morning are big with portents of intervention. Our correspondent at Paris, always well posted and well informed, is satisfied that the vast naval and military preparations of France, ostensibly directed against Mexico, are ultimately aimed at the United States. It is with a view to a possible contest with the latter, growing out of the Mexican botch-work, if not out of some direct act of friendship and support offered to the South that the Emperor is about to crowd his cuirassed steamers and ships-of-the line into our harbors, and thus be prepared for all eventualities. England, servile to the Imperial policy, is obliged to make a similar disposition of its squadrons, in readiness to back Napoleon in any quarrel he may provoke. Our London correspondent, constitutionally less cautious, is still more positive that all England is hastening to the conclusion that the war can only be terminated by forcible intervention. The aristocratic party, touched with the sufferings of the masses, clamors for an enforced peace. It only remains for the suffering masses to be tricked into a concordant clamor, for the cry to become too unanimous to be resistible, and accordingly the entire energies of the London Times, Post and Herald are concentrated upon an effort to satisfy the starving workmen that their calamities are not only due to Northern pugnacity, but that the North, so far from exhibiting any symptoms of remorse, actually glories in the agonies of Lancashire and Lanark. These labors, it is assumed by our correspondent, must presently be successful in arraying the whole British people in favor of the South and intervention.

A PHENOMENON—SWORD IN THE HEAVENS.—We are informed by gentlemen whose veracity cannot be questioned, that on the 23d ult., near Grooversville, Georgia, a phenomenon of remarkable significance was witnessed in the heavens at about 4 o'clock in the evening. It was a perfect representation of a *sword*—handle, blade and point all visible. The blade was red and the handle silver color. The blade pointed to the Northeast and the handle to the Southwest. It was high up in the heavens appearing to the eye about twenty feet long and two feet broad. Soon after it was witnessed, a wind springing up, heavy clouds appeared and screened it from view.—*Monticello (Fla.) Family Friend.*

WE have heard a good story on Stonewall Jackson. It has come to be commonly said in camp that nobody knows Stonewall's secrets except his old negro body servant. Some one talking to the old negro asked him how he came to be so much in the confidence of his master. "Lord, sir," said he, massa never tells me nothing, but the way I knows is this—Massa says his prayers twice a day, morning and night; but if he gets out of bed two or three times in the night to pray, you see I just commences packing my haversack, for I knows there will *be the devil to pay next day.*

From the State Journal.

GENARAL CLINGMAN.

GOLDSBOROUGH, Aug. 3.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Gentlemen: It affords me pleasure as a true North Carolinian, interested in the honor and security of the State, to inform you that this Distrtet has recently been assigned to the command of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. T. L. Clingman. This must be a subject of congratulation to all who are acquainted with the talents and character of our general, or who are desirous of maintaining the dignity, loyalty and fair fame of the "Old North State." Gen. Clingman has been prevented by ill health from an active participancy in the stirring events of our recent triumphs, and has yet to win his laurels upon the field; but that this will be speedily and surely done, is guaranteed by every incident of his past career as a statesman—a career which has been pre-eminently illustrative of these cardinal attributes so necessary to the character af the real general—energy, talent and courage. Gen. Clingman has been reproached in times gone by with being ambitious, but the disappointed rivals and baffled foes, who delighted to give currency to this charge, little dreamed that in so doing they were ascribing to him the very qualities upon which his future was to depend for its brilliancy and success. Ambition to the soldier is like faith to the christian—the very foundation stone of all that is excellent within him—the fountain from which flow out hope, energy and confidence—the unerring talisman of ultimate triumph and permanent success. A noble ambition—the desire to excel—the aspiration to soar—the "thirst for fame"—constitutes an essential element in the character of military greatness, and as such should be honored, revered and cherished by all true hearted men.—North Carolina will have reason to be proud of the day when Gen. Clingman assumed command within her borders.

NORTH CAROLINA.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

This community was inexpressibly shocked yesterday by intelligence of the murder of Gen. Wm. R. Caswell, by some unknown fiend, near his residence some six miles East of this city. The only particulars we have of the affair, is that he was found about half a mile from his own house with his throat cut. His servants report that they saw him struggling with some one in the road, but before they could reach him, *life* was extinct and the murderer fled. Immediately upon the receipt of the intelligence here, a party of our citizens, mounted horses and started out to scour the country in search of the assassin.—The General was in this city yesterday morning, and interchanged greetings with numerous friends.

Gen. C. was about 51 or 52 years of age. He was one of the most universally esteemed and respected of our citizens. Perhaps no man, who occupied as prominent a position as a public man ever enjoyed more personal popularity. Affable in his demeanor to every one, kind and generous and upright and just in all his transactions, it is remarkable that he should have had an enemy of so desperate a character as his slayer must have been. The affair is an inexplicable as horrible.

Gen. Caswell was a distinguished soldier, having served through the Mexican campaign. He was one of the earlist in this city to embrace the cause of the South on the breaking out of the war. He was appointed by Gen. Harris a Brigadier General in the State service, and commanded the forces rendezvoused here until they were turned over to the Confederate Government, when he retired to private life.

P. S.—Passengers by the train last night from above state that the report at McMillain's Station was that Gen. Caswell had been assassinated by a party of men, who fired upon him from the woods, and after he had fallen from his horse, rushed upon him and mangled *him* with their knives. A company of cavalry has been sent out to search for the perpetrators.—*Knoxville Register.*

BACK AGAIN.

A valuable negro man, who is a superior blacksmith, owned by Wm. Harrison, Esq., of Prince George county, Va., returned to the home of his master on Wednesday night, after some three or four weeks' capture among the Yankees. He was carried off by a lot of Lincoln's hirelings, and entreated to be let alone at the time, but the captors were deaf to his entreaties. He says the negroes now in McClellan's camp are overworked and poorly fed, and will all return if they get an opportunity. A little experience among the Yankees convince the negroes that their new masters are a most hypocritical, deceptive set, and that in reality, they do not care a button for the poor slave, about whom they prate so fondly.

CONFEDERATE BONDS.—There is a great demand for Confederate bonds in Columbus, Ga. Over $40,000 was invested in them last week. At Macon, Ga., a few days since, one gentleman purchased $140,000 of the Confederate 8 per cent. loan.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1862.

THE ELECTION.

We have been so busy during the past week that we have been unable to devote any time to hunting up election returns. We can only state general results, as we have been able to gather them. In this county Col. Vance has a majority of about one thousand for Governor.—John Burgin, Esq., is elected to the Commons by a handsome majority over all opposition. Col. Wm. R. Young is re-elected Sheriff by a large majority.

In the Senatorial District composed of Transylvania, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy and Mitchell, W. M. Shipp, Esq., is elected.

Dr. Wallin, we learn, is elected to the Commons from Madison county.

Vance's majority in Haywood is 401. Dr. S. L. Love is re-elected to the Commons. Ferguson elected Sheriff.

In Henderson, Alex. Henry, Esq., is elected to the Commons.

From the complexion of the scattering returns received, we infer that Col. Vance is elected Governor. We shall not occupy our space with unofficial returns, but will publish the official vote as soon as received.

☞The election last Thursday passed off here very quietly. The "blockade" was rigidly enforced, and consequently no one became unduly excited. The vote was about 200 less than usual.

☞John Mingus, Esq., Post Master at Oconalufty, Jackson county, has our thanks for a club of fifteen subscribers; and our faithful friend, John Ingram, Esq., of Macon, for an additional club of four.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Mobile paper forecasts the fate of Yankeedoodledom, and sees in the future of that doomed country all that its worst enemy could desire. The zenith of its greatness is past, and the sun will never go back upon its dial. Its population may increase almost illimitably, but it will be populous without proportionate strength, vast without grandeur, and thrifty without wealth. It will thus resemble the Chinese nation, to which empire it indeed assimilates itself by the barbarian commercial policy, prohibitory and exclusive, to which it committed itself as soon as the absence of the representatives of the South enabled it to have its way in the councils of the Government. It was great a year ago, because the South left it great. It was on Southern capital; on the earnings of commerce and industry fostered by its connection with the South; in influence among the nations of the world, commanded by the products of the South, and induced by the wisdom of Southern statesmanship, and by their policy of cosmopolitan beneficence in advocating reciprocity of intercourse and enlarged and liberal views of international policy. The South left it great in the reputation of the past; left it rich in the accumulation and concentration in its borders of nearly all the surplus wealth acquired by the whole country and chiefly by the South. No sooner, however, had the guiding hand of Southern statesmanship been taken from the helm, than those who were left to do their will inaugurated the jealous, insolent, narrow policy which has alienated all kindly feeling of the world. It was left rich, but like a dissipated spendthrift come to his estate, it has already squandered in its senseless war upon the aggregated wealth while the South was impoverished of that it might accumulate.

The futare of the North is gloomy. The prohibitory tariff which its grasping avarice endeavored to establish while we were yet with it, that it might more effectually plunder the South, whose open market enabled its industry to prosper sufficiently well, becomes necessary when the South is no longer with it, for the reason that, unable to compete in foreign markets with the better and cheaper products of European industry, it must rely upon the limited home market; and to secure this safe reliance for the support of its manufactures, it must rigidly exclude foreign manufactures—and yet the livelihood of an immence body of its citizens must cease with its foreign trade, so interwoven is this with the varied interests of domestic trade and industry. It produces little or nothing to sell in the world, and bring it money from abroad, and, indeed, the world cannot afford to trade much with a country that excludes foreign merchandize, and compels it to pay specie. It has no peculiar product of world-wide usefulness, as most other nations have, to make the world its tributary to a degree. Its ship-building and shipping interests can never be what they were. For the present they are ruined, and they can never regain their former property.—These interests go down with the decline of foreign trade, and the loss of the vast carrying trade of the South, coasting and otherwise. Its shipping will "rot at the wharves," and the ship-yards, where hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping, worth many millions, were annually built, will be silent and abandoned, their sites maked by the deserted villages created by this industry and ruined by its suspension. Its fisheries cannot compete with the European fisheries in foreign markets, and this pursuit will be limited to the production of a supply adequate to home consumption only. It will no longer afford to pay the Yankee extortion of fishery bounties, when it must come out of Northern pockets only.

Crippled in its commerce and in its chiefest departments of industry, the North will commence its new life "without money and without friends," for the cause which has destroyed it has secured it the contempt and derision of the world. It will be burdened with the taxation of an enormous debt, whose interest charges exceed those of any other nation, in proportion to population, and it must remain a costly governmental establishment; for it must henceforth keep up a strong standing army and navy, and the great bulk of civil expenditures cannot be much, if at all, reduced from what they were under the old United States Government. It will not be long after the war before the North and the South both discover that the latter need dread the former neither as an open enemy nor as a commercial rival. The North can never put forth again the power that she has displayed in this death struggle, in which she commanded the strength of the late Union, save that of the gallant South. And our rival in commerce, how can she be, when our land is the domain of its "king?"

EVACUATION OF YORKTOWN.

The Petersburg Express states it as the opinion of persons residing in the vicinity of Yorktown, that the place has been evacuated by the enemy. There are no Yankee troops now in Gloucester county, and it is thought the Lower Peninsula will be, if it has not been already, abandoned.

PENALTY FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT CONFEDERATE NOTES.—The penalty for passing counterfeit Confederate notes is death. An Act of the last session of the Provisional Congress provides this punishment for this crime, during the existence of the present war between the Confederate and the United States, and until within one year after the ratification of a peace. The same penalty applies in the case of altering or passing any altered Treasury note of the Confederate States.

SALT! SALT!

The Standard learns from the State Salt Commissioner, that he is now manufacturing 200 bushels of salt per day, which is divided among the counties at $3.50 per bushel, which is about the cost of it. Private parties are making about 800 bushels per day, and there will be, if nothing prevents, some 1500 bushels made per day in that section in a few weeks. This, in addition to what can be obtained at the Virginia Salt Works, where the State is also preparing to manufacture the article, it is believed will be amply sufficient for the wants of our people.

☞Governor Todd, of Ohio, declined to convene the Legislature, or to offer bounties to the new troops, until it is ascertained that the people of the State will support the families of indigent volunteers.

☞The New York Tribune is beginning to count the cost of putting down the rebellion in the Southern States.—It says: "Putting down the slaveholders' rebellion is a very expensive as well as bloody business. Congress, at its recent session, passed bills which, in the aggregate, appropriated out of the Treasury the sum of $913,078,527.-63. At the extra session last summer, Congress appropriated $265,103,296.39. The total amount, therefore, for the two sessions reaches the enormous sum of $1,178,181,824.62."

THE YANKEES AND THE NEGROES.—A special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser and Register, from Jackson, under date of the 3d, says that passengers from Memphis report that an *emeute* had broken out between the Yankees and the negroes working on the fortifications there, in which the Yankees shot a number of the negroes.

DRAFTING IN MISSOURI.—The Cincinnati Commercial of the 26th states that hundreds of foreigners in St. Louis, mostly Irish, had claimed the British Consul's protection from draft. Great excitement was occasioned. The Yankees mobbed them. The Provost Guard was called upon to suppress the riot.

MILITARY ELECTIONS.—The following regiments have been organized by the election of the following officers:

56TH REGIMENT.

Paul F. Faison, Colonel.
G. Gratiott Luke, Lieut-Colonel.
Henry F. Schenck, Major.

57TH REGIMENT.

Archibald C. Godwin, Colonel.
H. C. Jones, Jr., Lieut-Colonel.
James A. Craige, Major.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The Yankee Congress has finally adjourned. The New York Express makes it the occasion for the following oration:

"Thank God for that," is already uttered by thousands of voices. The session which closed at two, p. m., to-day will pass in history as the most careless, reckless and lawless ever assembled since the foundation of the government. Had it legislated wisely for the administration, and wisely for the nation, it would have long been remembered and truly honored. As it is, while it has done some necessary things, it has been, as a whole, so hasty and bungling in its work, and so taken up with extreme measures and opinions, that it will take a generation to recover from its extravagance and abuses.

ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED PRISONERS. The streets were thronged yesterday, by Confederate soldiers who had been released from Northern prisons and sent back to "Dixie." Among those who reached the city yesterday are Gens. Buckner, Tilghman, Mackall and Pettigru, Commodore Barron and Lt. Beverly Kennon. They were all landed at Varina, on James river, some fifteen miles below the city, and no provision being made for their conveyance hither, they had to walk here beneath a hot sun, many of them carrying heavy knap sacks, carpet-bags or bundles.

We learn that at least one or two Yankee soldiers, who were guarding the prisoners at Fort Delaware, disguised themselves, and accompanied the boys on their return, having determined, as they said, to cast their fortunes with the South. It has been suggested that the Yankees may have smuggled some of their spies along with the returned prisoners. A sharp look out should be kept for them.—*Richmond Whig.*

☞Look on this picture:

"There is no truer man in the Confederate States than Gov. Graham.—The press or the man who even intimates to the contrary, is guilty of gross calumny and falsehood."—*Raleigh Standard, August* 2, 1862.

And now on this:

"He [Gov. Graham] is a Federalist of the old blue light stamp. He takes sides, from principle, with the money power against the people, and is in favor of splendid schemes, the result of which must be to tax the laboring classes enormously for the benefit of the priviledged few."—*Raleigh Standard, July* 11, 1846.

Comment is unnecessary.

DEATH OF DR. THORNWELL.—This learned and able Divine, one of the first in theology generally, and first in the Presbyterian Church of the Southern Confederacy, departed this life at Charlotte, North Carolina, on the 1st day of August, (instant,) at 12 m.—*Carolina Spartan.*

LATEST NEWS.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Telegraphed to the South Carolinian.

Another Confederate Victory!

Pope Defeated by "Stonewall"!

300 *Prisoners Captured, Including* 30 *Officers!*

Richmond, August 10.—A despatch was received in this city to-day from Gordonsville, stating that a battle was fought yesterday on South Western Mountain, which was a complete victory over the enemy. Stonewall Jackson repulsed Pope and drove him several miles from his position. Three hundred prisoners have arrived, including one Brigadier General, Prince, and 29 officers.

A serious rebellion is reported among the Mormons, which it is feared will result in war with the Federal Government.

Last Wednesday 200 of the Federal 2d Kentucky Regiment left Rock Island, Tennessee, and came over the line to the Confederates. Desertions from the Federal army are constantly taking place.

The Federal Government has demanded an explanation from France, regarding the formidable French fleet in American waters.

The guerrilas have about cleaned out Arkansas and Missouri. There are very few Federal troops in either State.

Heavy Loss at Sea.

Richmond, August 11.—The Petersburg Express, of the 11th, has N. York dates to the 8th. The Golden Gate left San Francisco on the 21st for Panama, with 230 passengers and $1,114,000 for New York and $275,000 for England, and was burnt at sea July 22. 180 passenders and the treasure were lost. The disaster caused a sensation on Wall St.

SKEDADDLE.

The following excellent parody on Longfellow's "Excelsior," is said to have been picked up in the enemy's camp near Richmond. We have no fancy for the word, but since it is applied by the enemy to their own men, we can afford to amuse ourselves mith the use of it:

The shades of night were falling fast,
As through a Southern village passed,
A youth who bore not over nice,
A banner with the gay device—
Skedaddle!

His hair was red, his toes beneath
Peeped, like an acron from its sheath,
While with a frightened voice he sung
A burden strange to Southern tongue—
Skedaddle!

He saw no household fires, where he
Might warm his food or hominy;
Beyond the Cordilleras shore,
And from his lips escaped a groan—
Skedaddle!

"O, stay," a cullered pusson said,
"An' on dis bossom res' your head!"
The Octoroon she winked her eye,
But still he answered with a sigh—
Skedaddle!

"Beware, McClellan, Buel, Banks—
Beware of Halleck's deadly ranks,"
This was the planter's last good night,
The chap replied far out of sight—
Skedaddle!

At break of day, as several boys
From Maine, New York, and Illinoise,
Were moving Southward, in the air
They heard the Accents of despair—
Skedaddle!

A chap was found, and at his side,
A bottle, showing how he died;
Still grasping in his hand of ice,
The banner with that strange device—
Skedaddle!

There in the twilight, thick and gray,
Considerably played out, he lay;
And through the vapor gray and thick,
A voice fell like a racket stick—
Skedaddle!

A QUESTION FOR LAWYES.—One of the profession asks why is it that rye coffee is impossed upon boarders every morning, when the Confederate statute specially enjoins that *substitutes* shall be put upon the same company not oftener than once a month? We cannot answer.—*Macon Telegraph.*

C. S. Armory, Asheville, N. C.

August 12th, 1862.

Wanted Immediately,

3,000 FEET CHERRY PLANK,
5,000 " 1½ & 1¼ in. Pine "
5,000 " 1 in. Poplar "
10,000 " 2½ " Blk. Walnut "
5,000 Bus. Best Pine Charcoal.
500 Cords Wood.

All well seasoned. The highest CASH prices will be paid upon delivery.

R. W. PULLIAM,
Agent C. S. A. Comd'g.

August 14. tf

DEATHS.

DIED,—In Richmond, Va., July 29th, after an illness of some days, Capt. W. C. BROWN, in the service of his country in the 14th Regt. N. C. Troops, in the 31st year of his age. He was a native of Dayton, Ohio, but most of his life was spent in Buncombe county, N. C., where he was highly respected and much beloved. He relinquished his profession, (the law,) at the call of his country, and in the faithful discharge of his onorous duties he fell as truly and as bravely his country's friend, as if on the battle field.

Though far removed from friends and kindred, stranger hearts and hands sympathized with and ministered to his necessities with almost sisterly affection—aiding him also in giving attention to his soul's salvation, (a subject of no new interest to him,) and in making preparation to meet the "Bridegroom." We trust that our loss is his eternal gain. He was buried in Asheville, N. C., beside his brother Samuel, whose remains were placed there a short time ago, both victims of this cruel, savage war.—COM

☞N. C. Presbyterian, Henderson Times and Raleigh Standard please copy.

DIED,—On the 30th of July, 1862, at the residence of Mr. S. Green, a few miles South of Asheville, Mr. M. A. WILLIS, in the 37th year of his age. He was born and raised near Sulphur Springs, in this county. Eleven years since he married Miss Margaret Walker, of Mississippi. He joined the M. E. Church, South, near five years ago, and professed religion about the same time. At this time his wife lost her mind, which gave him great trouble, for he was a poor man. Amid all the trials with which Providence was pleased to visit him, he was seldom, if ever, heard to murmur. He was heard at one time to say, he thought the church members at Asheville neglected to visit him as they should a poor distressed brother. His friends advised him to take his wife to the Asylum in Raleigh, which he did, hoping soon to have her mind restored. On his return he volunteered in the Confederate service, but his health failed and he was compelled to return home, where his health seemed to improve for a season, but fever made an attack upon a feeble constitution, and in three weeks he was called to share the realities of another world. On finding he must soon die, he sent for neighbors and friends to sing and pray with him. When asked if he had any choice, he said sing "I would not live always." He appeared very happy, shouted and said he would soon be at home. At another time he threw his arms around his sister's neck and said, dear sister,

"Sweet rivers of redeeming love,
Lie just before mine eyes."

I thank you, sister, for your kindness, and I thank God for his great kindness to me. I want, said he, to be buried in my common clothes—I want no shroud. Take my Testament, put a lock of my hair, together with one of my wife's in the book, and place it on my breast near my heart. When he was last heard to whisper, it was, "Glory to God I am almost home."

J. REYNOLDS.

DIED.—At Hendersonville, N. C., July 5th, Mrs. MARY E., wife of Rev. P. S. Sutton, of the Holston Annual Conference. Mrs. Sutton was the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Bryan. She was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., Aug. 13th, 1835, made a public profession of religion at the Spring Creek Camp meeting in the year 1852, and from that time to her death gave good evidence of consistent piety. After joining the church she discarded jewelry, and all other superfluities in dress, and sought on that, and all other subjects to conform to the scriptural rule. About four years ago she became the wife of an Itinerant minister. This increased her convictions, that she should every where exhibit the temper and spirit of the blessed master. Her quiet, modest worth made her at Rogersville, Asheville, Hendersonville and other places, where her husband labored, hosts of devoted friends, who now mourn her early departure. She was so meek, so gentle, so pious, that

"None knew her but to love,
None named her but to praise."

Her sickness was protracted, she suffered much, but no word of complaint escaped her lips. As she approached "the Jordan" her prospects beyond became more sure, and her hope more steadfast. On the last Sabbath night that she lived, she became exceedingly joyful in view of her prospective home above. She praised God aloud and sang nearly the whole night. After this she appeared to have surrendered her hold upon all things earthly: she gave up her husband, and her little children, Joseph and Bettie, and seemed to be waiting the coming of the chariot that was to convey her to her "Father's House."

Her remains were deposited in the cemetary at the Methodist church in Hendersonville, her children were taken to their grand mother in Tennessee, and her bereaved husband pursues his solitary course alone.

A. W. CUMMINGS.

Asheville, Aug. 10, 1862.

DIED.—At the Hospital in the city of Richmond, on the 22d day of July, HENRY C. MERRELL, aged 19 years 11 months and 7 days.—The deceased left his father's residence early last March, and attached himself to Co. H, 25th Reg. N. C. Troops, then at Grahamsville, S. C. He served his country faithfully, and died from a wound which he received, while his regiment was storming the enemy's battery on the 1st of July, where so many of our brave countrymen fell. Our young friend, with many others, lay on the battle-field all night. Next day when the wounded were collected and carried to the various hospitals, he and an elder brother, (B. W. Merrill, of Co. F, 14th N. C. Troops,) were laid side by side on the same cot. They were both wounded the same evening, and when the blood was washed from off the face of the latter Henry recognized his brother. Thus met the youthful warriors after a separation of fifteen months.—They both died in the same hospital, the subject of this notice surviving his brother 12 days. We might write several pages and then all would not be told of the many virtues and good qualities of the departed one.

He was a worthy "Son of Temperance," an affectionate brother, and dutiful son. A great many comforting words might be offered to the sorrow-stricken, afflicted family, who have drank so deeply of the bitter cup, but it is needless; for they have a "joy and consolation" far above anything that earth can give, in the blessed hope that that their darling one is now resting in the "bosom of the Savior."

We cannot but mourn sometimes that his Heavenly Father called him home so early; but we ought rather to rejoice when we remember that he is now freed from all hardships, toil and suffering. He peacefully sleeps in Virginia's sacred soil; doubly dear to us since its receiving the precious blood of so many of the noble sons of the "Old North State." When again his gallant comrades are called to arms to meet our cruel foes, it will not disturb Henry's quiet rest.

May God make this sad bereavement a blessing to the family. The memory of those that die defending their country, will be sacredly cherished by the good and true.

Swannanoa, N. C. M. M. P.

☞Henderson Times please copy.

SUBSTITUTE WANTED.

I WANT a substitute, to go in Capt. West's Company, Col. McDowell's Battalion, and will pay a liberal price. Apply at my residence on Swannanoa, 13 miles East of Asheville.

MILLINGTON LYTLE.

August 14. 8t

Concluded from first page.

did not diminish our previous earned laurels. "Our foot was on our native heath!" Lt. Col. Duke, in commanding the regiment, added to the high estimation in which his men before held him. Whether in looking after the interest of the regiment in camp, encouraging them by his cheerful words and patient endurance on the toilsome march, or dauntlessly leading them in charge upon the foe, he was at all times the cool, brave and vigilant officer, whose quick eye, firm hand, and sagacious mind was equal to every emergency.

Our gallant and now illustrious leader it is unnecessary for one of his regiment to eulogize. His fame and his deeds may safely be left to the pen of a grateful country's historian.

In giving the outline of one of the most brilliant and dashing expeditions of the war, it is impossible to allude to all its daring exploits and incidents.—Suffice it in summing up, to say, that in a period of twenty-four days we traveled nearly 1000 miles, captured twenty-three towns, took five telegraph instruments destroyed millions of dollars worth of property, besides taking several thousand stand of arms, with which a portion of our command was supplied and the balance we brought back with us, together with a large quantity of Commissary stores, wagons, mules, horses &c. Our Command numbered on leaving 800 men and we returned with 1200 of the best mounted and armed men in the world. G. R.

CHINESE DISPENSATION OF JUSTICE. A letter dated Shanghai, May 31, states that the keeper of an eating house in that city had, a few days before, charged a visitor with eating a quantity of rice not paid for, when an angry dispute arose. A mandarin was sent for, who ordered the victim to be ripped open to ascertain whether he had swallowed the food. It was done, and no rice found. A false charge had been made; and to put things to rights, (according to Chinese ideas,) the head of the accuser was quickly taken off, when the magistrate was ready for another job.

THE Yankee force at Suffolk, Va., is about 8,000. General Mansfield is in command, aided by two Provosts—Paul de Kay and Van Webber. The Episcopal Church is used as a negro church by a Yankee from Massachusetts, who officiates every Sunday. During the week the vestry is made a secret bar room, where the "blockade" is run at so much a glass.

QUERY FOR THE LADIES.—Why should it be considered impolite for a gentleman to appear before ladies in his shirt sleeves, and yet altogether polite for a lady to appear before gentlemen without any sleeves at all?

Asheville District:

Fourth Round Quart. Meetings.

Hendersonville Station,	July	26, 27.
" Ct. and Trans. Miss., at Shaw's Creek Camp Ground,	August	2, 3.
Waynesville Ct., Shook's C. G.,	"	9, 10.
Franklin " at Franklin,	"	16, 17.
Cheowee Mission,	"	23, 24.
Webster ct. & Echota Miss—Echota,	"	30, 31.
Sulp. Sp. ct., Turkey Creek C. G.,	Sept.	6, 7.
Catawba " Mt. Zion C. G.,	"	13, 14.
Burnsville ct., Burnsville,	"	20, 21.
Asheville "	"	27, 28.
" Station,	October	4, 5.

July 10. F. M. FANNING, P. E.

ATTENTION!!

HEADQUARTERS 108TH REGT., N. C. M., Asheville, N. C., August 6.

E. H. Cunningham, Chief Police:

You are hereby authorized and empowered to examine all persons wearing military uniforms and arrest such as have no written evidence of leave of absence from their respective commands, and you are further instructed to arrest all sojourners and visitors to this town who are between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, that they may render an account of themselves.

W. R. YOUNG,
Colonel 108th Regt. N. C. M.

August 7. tf

NOTICE TO CONSCRIPTS.

CAMP HILL, Near Statesville, N. C., July 31.

THE Camp of Instruction at this place is now ready for the reception of conscripts. Colonels of Militia, will, as soon after the reception of this order as practicable, conduct their conscripts to this camp.

Officers will be in attendance at the Depot to direct them to the camps.

JAMES C. McRAE,
Capt. & A. A. Gen'l Com.

☞The Salisbury Watchman, Western Enterprise, Asheville News, Western Carolinian, Henderson Times and Shelby Eagle, will copy the above advertisement 3 times.

August 7. 3t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement; also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.

February 6, 1862. tf

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)
October 11, 1860.

HILLSIDE SCHOOL,

Asheville, Buncombe, N. C.

REV. DR. and MRS. R. H. CHAPMAN are prepared to receive into their family a SUMMER CLASS of SCHOOL-GIRLS, whom they will endeavor very thoroughly to instruct.

TERMS:

For tuition per month,.....$10.00
" " Board and washing per mo.,.....20.00

24th July, 1862. 5t

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (4th day) of August.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:

(TWENTY WEEKS.)

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Primary English Department.....	$15 00
Higher " Branches.....	20 00
Classics.....	25 00

L. HOLMES.

July 31, 1862. tf

CONSCRIPTS.

HEADQUARTERS, (CAMP HOLMES,) CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, Near Raleigh, N. C., July 19, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

ALL persons subject to the provisions of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the public def nce, approved April 16," are hereby warned not to join or enlist in any Regiment or Company whatever. They must report to the commandant of this Camp for duty or be considered as deserters. All officers are hereby notified not to recruit or enlist in this State men enrolled or liable to conscription.—All persons enlisted by officers for any company or regiment in the State or Confederate service, since enrollment under said Act, must be returned to the commandant of this camp.

Officers refusing to comply with this order will be reported to the War Department.

By order: PETER MALLETT,
Major & A. A. G. P. C. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T AND INSPECTOR GEN'L'S OFFICE, Richmond, July 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49.

ALL persons engaged in enrolling Conscripts, are hereby authorized and required to arrest deserters from the Army, and to deliver them to the commandant of the nearest Camp of Instruction, or to lodge them in the nearest jail, and to return their names, company and regiment to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Jailors are requested to detain them, and will be allowed the fees and charges for the detention of prisoners, prescribed by the laws of the State in which the jail is situated.

Enrolling officers are also required to report to the Adjutant and Inspector General the names and address of all persons absent from the Army, without leave, whether by the expiration of their leave of absence, furloughs, details or otherwise; and when this unauthorized absence exceeds the time required to correspond with the War Department, the enrolling officer will arrest the person and send him to the nearest Camp of Instruction, reporting the arrest to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Commandants of Camps of Instruction are required to forward deserters and persons absent without leave, to their regiments, and have the powers of arrest conferred upon enrolling officers.

By command of the Secretary of War.
S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

July 31. 3t

☞The Register, Wilmington Journal, Standard, Iredell Express, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat and Asheville News 3 times.

LIGHT! LIGHT!

IF YOU WANT A GOOD LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A BRIGHT LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A STRONG LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A MILD LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A GENTLE LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A SOFT LIGHT,
IF YOU WANT A CHEAP LIGHT,

TRY THE TEREBENE OIL,

A new Southern discovery, at ASTON'S.

THIS new illuminator is FIVE TIMES better and THREE TIMES cheaper than Candles, and only equalled in brilliancy and cheapness by the best Kerosine Oil. Kerosine Lamps changed to burn this oil for a trifling expense. Call and examine the article at

July 31. ASTON'S.

ATTENTION!

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, Statesville, July 15, 1862.

PERSONS liable to the operation of the Conscription Act, are not allowed to volunteer in any company after enrollment.

Conscripts are designed by Law to fill up the Regiments now in service, and all volunteering of persons, between the ages of 18 and 35, in new Companies since the 17th of May, is in violation of law.

JAMES C. McRAE,
Captain & A. A. Gen., Comd'g
Camp of Instruction at Statesville.

☞Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Bulletin, Western Enterprise, Asheville News, Henderson Times, Western Carolinian, Shelby Eagle, copy three times and send bill.

July 31. 3t

Notice to Absentees.

HEADQUARTERS 49TH REG., N. C. T., Camp near Drury's Bluff, Va., July 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. —

ALL officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, absent from the 49th Regiment, N. C. Troops, on any pretext whatever, are ordered to report to me at camp by the 7th of August. No certificate of unfitness for service will be received unless the man is confined to his bed or room, and is unable to travel, and those in that condition must send a certificate every week.

The names of those who do not strictly comply with the above order, will be published as DESERTERS, and a reward offered for their apprehension and delivery to the commandant of either of the Camps of Instruction for the Conscripts of North Carolina.

LEE M. McAFEE,
Lt. Col. Com. 49th Regt., N. C. T.

☞The Mountain Eagle, Western Enterprise, Iredell Express, Salisbury Watchman, Asheville News and State Journal, copy twice and forward accounts to the undersigned. L. M. McA.

August 7. 2t

HO! FOR THE SALT WORKS.

Wanted Immediately,

100 WAGONS, TO HAUL WOOD AT THE *VIRGINIA SALT WORKS.*

For good four horse teams, we will pay FOUR dollars per day, and feed men and horses. For good six horse teams, we will pay FIVE dollars per day. Teamsters must furnish an extra Log Chain, and a few small Chains to fasten on loads, to each wagon, and must find their own bedding.

Carpenters and Masons.

100 CARPENTERS and Stone and Brick Masons also wanted immediately. For these we will pay from two to two dollars and fifty cents per day. Each Mason must bring his own Trowel, and each Carpenter a few Framing Tools, such as Broad Axes, Cross Cut Saws, Chisels, large Augurs, &c. They will be allowed rations, and will be required to form themselves into Messes or Squads.

Wood Choppers.

100 WOOD CHOPPERS also wanted immediately, for whom we will pay the customary price at the Works. Each chopper must bring his own Axe.

Common Laborers.

100 COMMON LABORERS, white or black, also wanted, for whom we will pay one dollar per day and rations.

We are anxious to start some eight or ten wagons next Monday, and those who wish to engage will please report immediately to either John E. Patton, G. T. Spears, E. Clayton, Asheville.

N. W. WOODFIN, State Agent.

July 17. tf

J. WHALEY,

Clock and Watch Maker,



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country, that he has located in

ASHEVILLE,

For the purpose of carrying on the above business in its various branches. He also offers for sale a SMALL ASSORTMENT OF

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

Consisting in part of Gold and Silver Watches, Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Gold Spectacles, Gold Thimbles, Jewelry in Sets, Cameos, Lavas, Coral, &c., Silver Forks, Spoons, &c.

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Repaired with neatness and despatch and warranted. Jewelry mended.

Court House square, front of MERRIMON & SONS' Store. JON. WHALEY.

July 10. tf

ATTENTION ALL!

THE MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S DEPARTment, Charlotte, N. C., is in need of the following herbs, &c., for the use of the Army, for which the following prices will be paid on delivery at the N. C. Institute, or to Dr. M. F. ARENDELL, collector of medicinal Herbs, &c., for this Department, who will pass through Asheville, N. C. Persons residing in districts where they can be obtained, will please give their attention to collecting and saving them. The articles must be clear and well dried:

Seneka Snake root,	60	cents lb.
Puccoon, or Blood root,	40	" "
Wild Cherry bark,	30	" "
Indian Turnip,	10	" "
American Ipecac—root,	1.00	" "
Blooming Spurge—root,	50	" "
Indian Physic—root,	25	" "
Indian Tobacco,	25	" "
Black Snake root,	50	" "
Poke root,	20	" "
Cranesbill,	20	" "
Blackberry root,	15	" "
American Gentian,	15	" "
Dogwood bark,	25	" "
Fever Root,	20	" "
American Hellebore root,	20	" "
Peppermint,	20	" "
Skunk Cabbage—root,	20	" "
Jamestown Weed—seed and leaves,	20	" "
Hemlock leaves,	20	" "
Wintergreen, orPartridge Berry,	50	" "
Horsemint,	20	" "
Sassafras—bark of root,	20	" "
Sassafras pith,	5.00	" "
Ginseng root,	50	" "
Sarsaparilla root,	75	" "
Lavender—leaves and stem,	20	" "
Flax seed,	2.50	per bu.
White Oak bark,	10	cents lb.
Meadow Sweet,	25	" "
American Columbo root,	50	" "
Willow bark,	20	" "
Tulip Tree bark or Wild Poplar,	10	" "
Persimmon bark—from root,	20	" "
Century herb,	20	" "
Boneset,	20	" "
Butterfly Weed, or Pleurisy root,	30	" "
Dandelion root,	30	" "
Hops,	1.00	" "
Wild Senna,	50	" "
May Apple, or Mandrake,	75	" "
Butternut—inner bark of root,	50	" "
Henbane—leaves and seed,	75	" "
Barberry leaves,	50	" "
Fleabane,	25	" "
Scotch Broom—tops of stems,	30	" "
Pink Root,	50	" "
Worm Seed,	25	" "
Calamus,	25	" "
Wild Ginger, or Canada Snake root,	25	" "
Queen's Root,	50	" "
Slippery Elm,	30	" "
Red Pepper,	1.00	" "
Anise seed,	50	" "
Spear Mint,	25	" "
Bitter Sweet, or Woody Night Shade,	50	" "
Poppy—ripe capsules,	1.00	" "
Lettuce garden—dried juice,	1.00	" "
Marsh Rosemary—root,	30	" "
Virginia Snake root—root,	75	" "
Juniper—tops,	25	" "
Red Cedar—tops,	25	" "
Prickley Ashe—bark,	50	" "
Robins Rye or Hair cap moss,	30	" "

M. HOWARD,
Sur'g and Med'l Purveyor,
Charlotte, N. C.

July 17. 5t

WOOL WANTED.

I WILL PAY SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS PER pound for all the clean washed and picked

WOOL,

Delivered at my Mills on Reems' Creek, eight miles North of Asheville.

WM. COLEMAN.

July 31. tf

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,

GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

July 18, 1861. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, *"LIVE AND LET LIVE."*

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK

AT ASTON'S.

500 lbs. Soda.
500 " Copperas.
100 " Black Pepper.
50 " Castile Soap.
10 " Gum Camphor.
200 " Shot.
20 Reams Letter Paper.
20,000 Envelopes. May 29.

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State: giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

WANTED TO RENT.

THE advertiser wishes to rent a comfortable DWELLING, (partially furnished preferred,) suitable for a small family without young children, for which a fair rate of RENT will be paid. Inquire of the Editor for address.

April 24, 1862. tf

$5 REWARD.

LOST, on the 17th instant, a fine QUILTED SADDLE, with a Quilted Pad behind and grey Blanket. It was taken from the vacant lot opposite the Eagle Hotel.

I will pay a reward of five dollars for the recovery of the Saddle. Information concerning it can be left at the News office.

ABNER RHODES.

July 31. 3t

10,000 ENVELOPES JUST RECEIVed at ASTON'S.

May 29.

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

April 24, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE

SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.

April 3, 1862. tf

ALWAYS AT WORK.

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

MARBLE YARD,

Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to *prices*, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Sept. 19, 1861. tf

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.

Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

A RESIDENCE IN ASHEVILLE. HOUSE (brick) new and elegant—grounds handsomely and conveniently arranged. Terms accommodating. W. A. PATTON.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER, OF ABOUT 8 horse power. Second-hand article, but in good condition. Apply to A. B. CHUNN & CO.

Asheville, May 22, 1862. tf

FOR SALE.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in the town of Asheville, within five minutes walk of the Court House. Improvements good—house contains eleven rooms—lot embraces two acres—good water in the yard,—grass lot with water attached. If sold, a premium of one per cent. allowed for Confederate money. Apply to the Editor of the News for further information.

August 7. tf

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

October 31, 1861. 1y

NOTICE.



TREASURER'S OFFICE, WEST'N N. C. R. R. STATESVILLE, N. C., July 24, 1862.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Rail Road will meet in Morganton, Burke county, on Thursday the 28th day of August next.

R. F. SIMONTON, Sec. & Treas.

☞Salisbury Watchman and Asheville News will copy until the meeting.

August 7. 4t